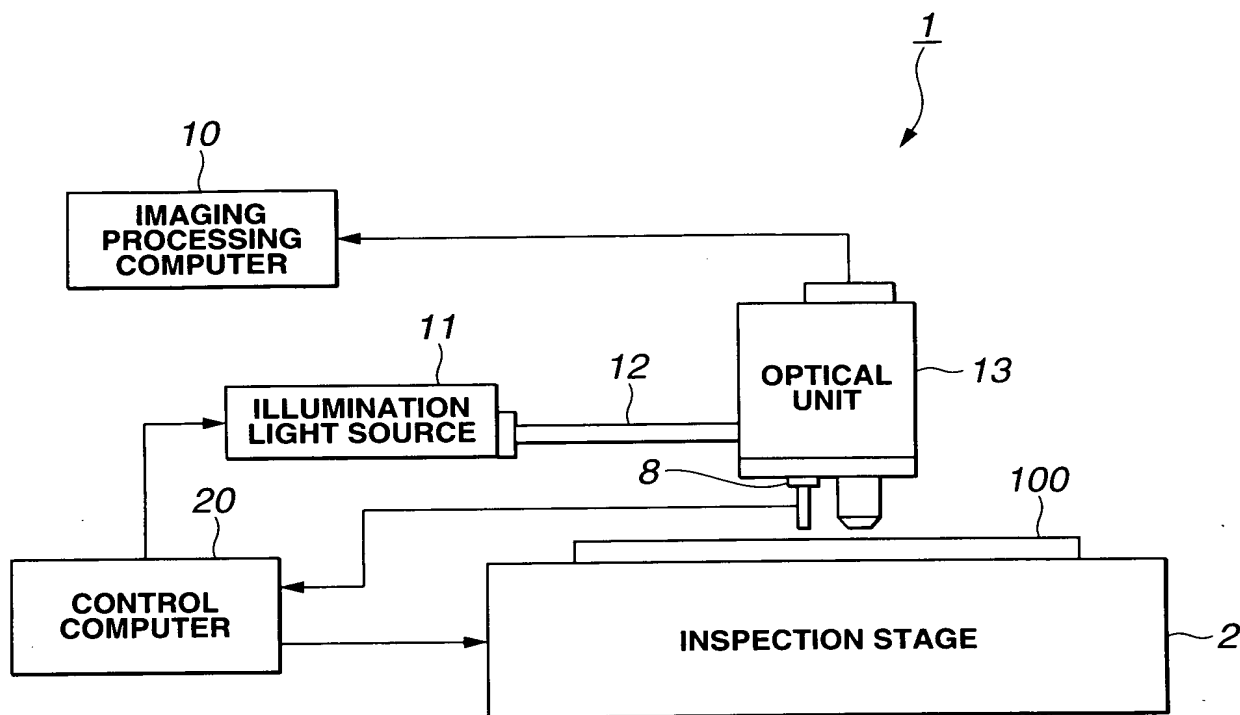


0962551 05291  
T02259 05291



**FIG.1**

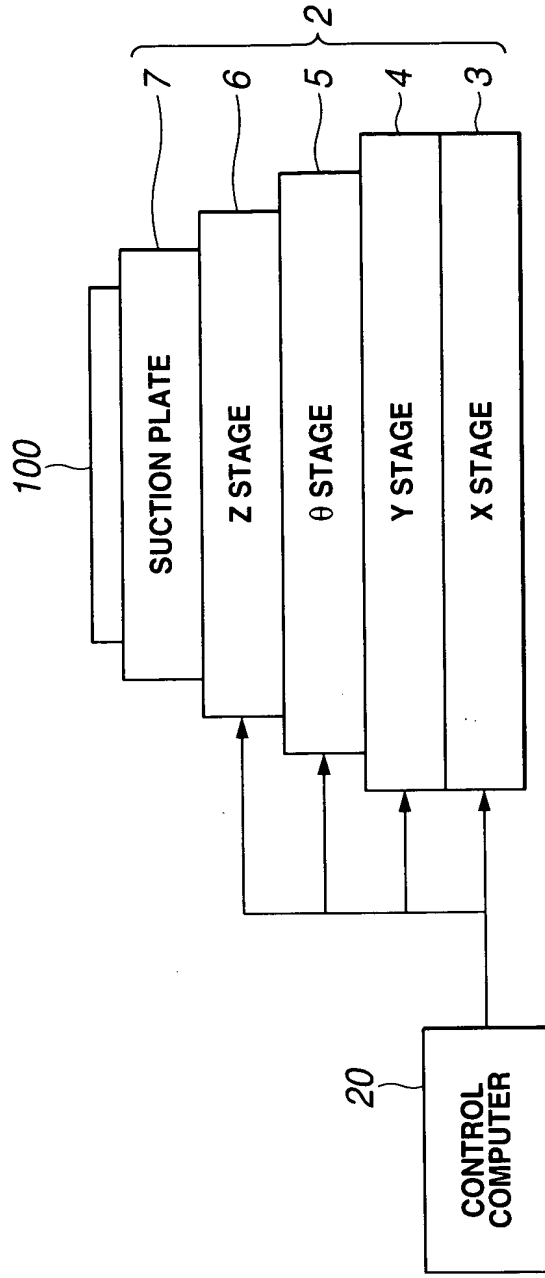
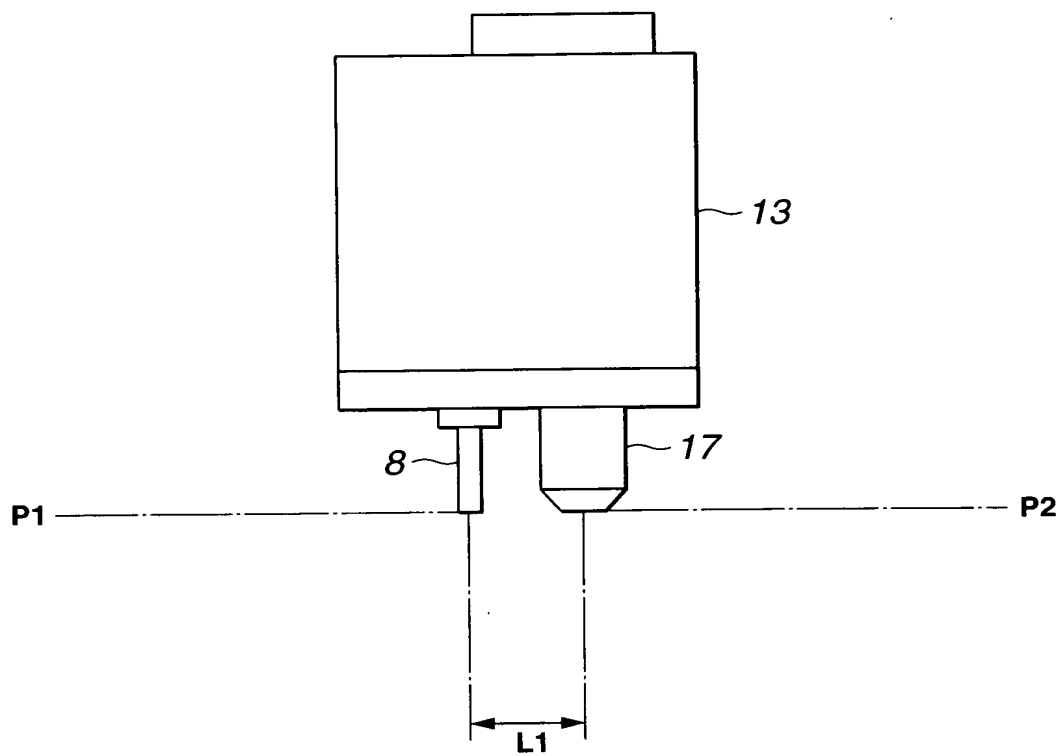


FIG.2

The diagram illustrates an optical measurement system. A substrate 100 is positioned at the bottom. A light source 11 is connected via a tube 12 to a lens 14. Light from lens 14 passes through a second lens 15 and is reflected by a mirror 16. The light then passes through a lens 17 and is directed upwards through a lens 19 to a detector 18. The detector 18 is connected to an image processing computer 10. A dashed line 13 indicates a boundary or section of the system.

**FIG.3**

09362557 052201



**FIG.4**

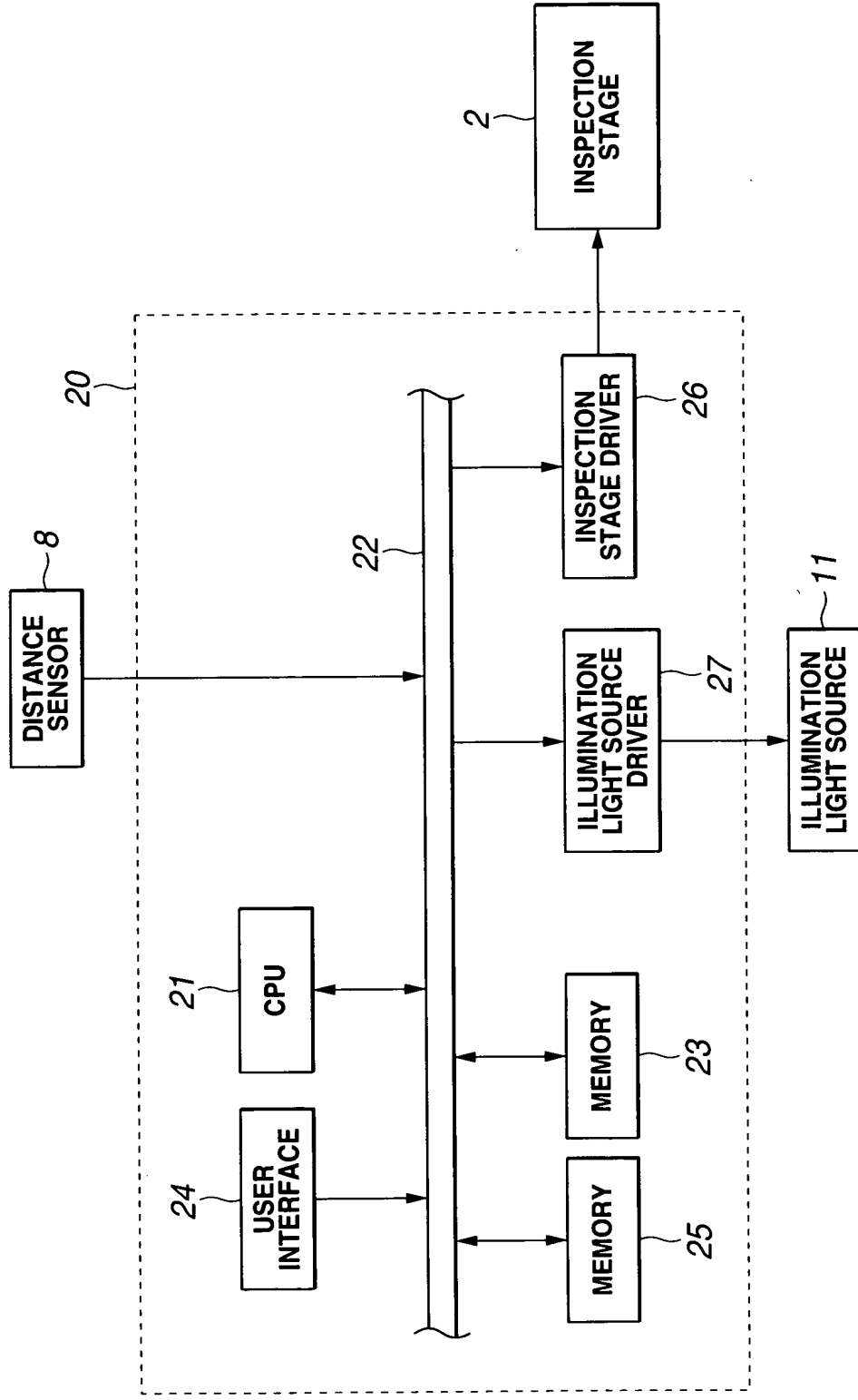
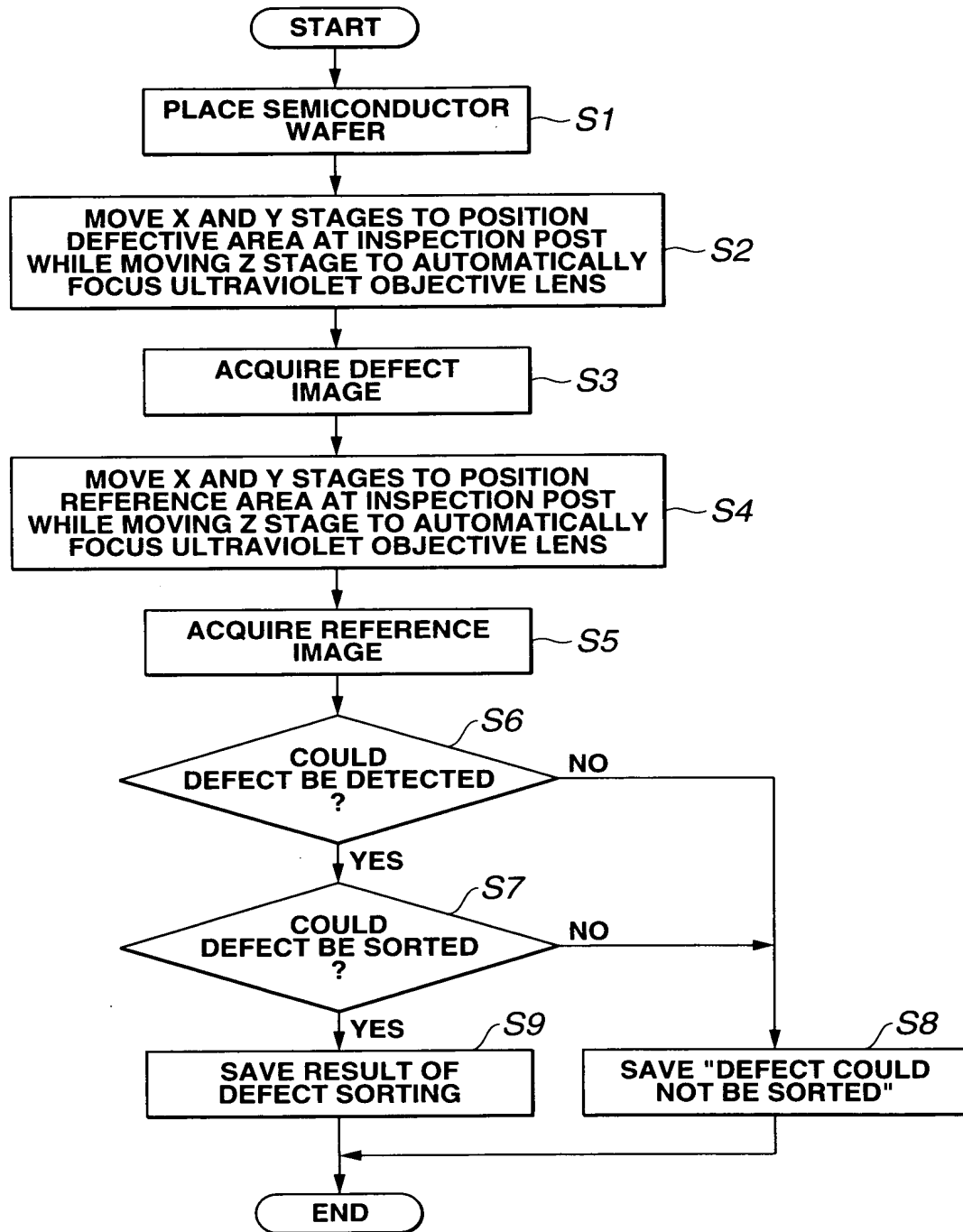


FIG.5



**FIG.6**

102250" 25529860

DIE'S POSITION COORDINATES  
(X<sub>die</sub>, Y<sub>die</sub>) = (4, 2)

DEFECT'S POSITION  
COORDINATES  
(X, Y) = (1000, 500)

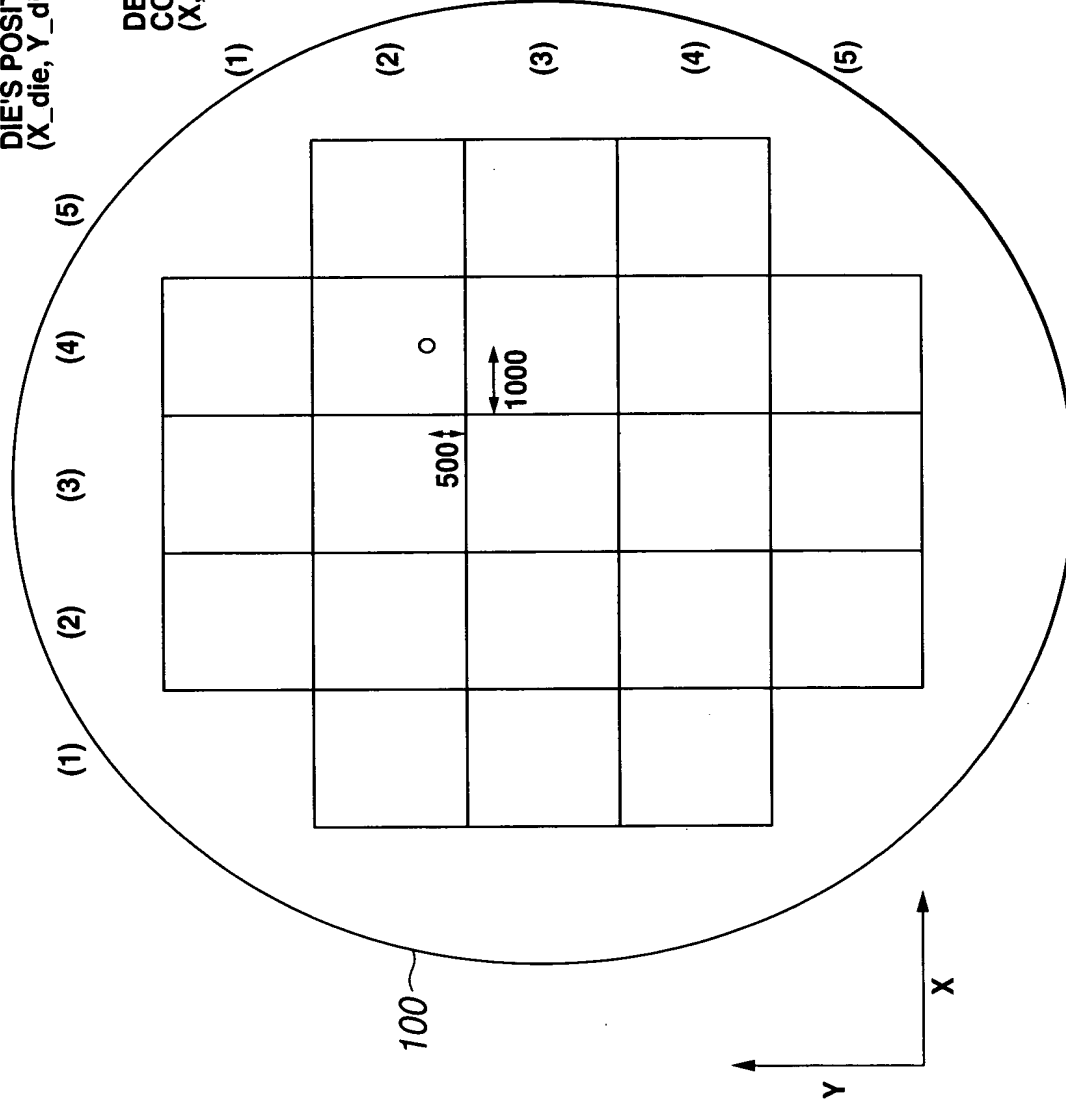


FIG.7

The diagram shows a 2D lattice with four shaded squares labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. The origin (0,0) is at the bottom-left corner. The coordinates of the corners are: (0,0), (100,100), (1100,1100), (200,100), (1200,100), (2200,1100), (1100,4100), and (2200,4100).

**FIG.8**



102250" 52250

h = 1.00				
	X1	Y1	X2	Y2
①	100,	100,	1100,	1100,
②	1200,	100,	2200,	1100,
③	100,	3100,	1100,	4100,
④	1200,	3100,	2200,	4100,

FIG.9

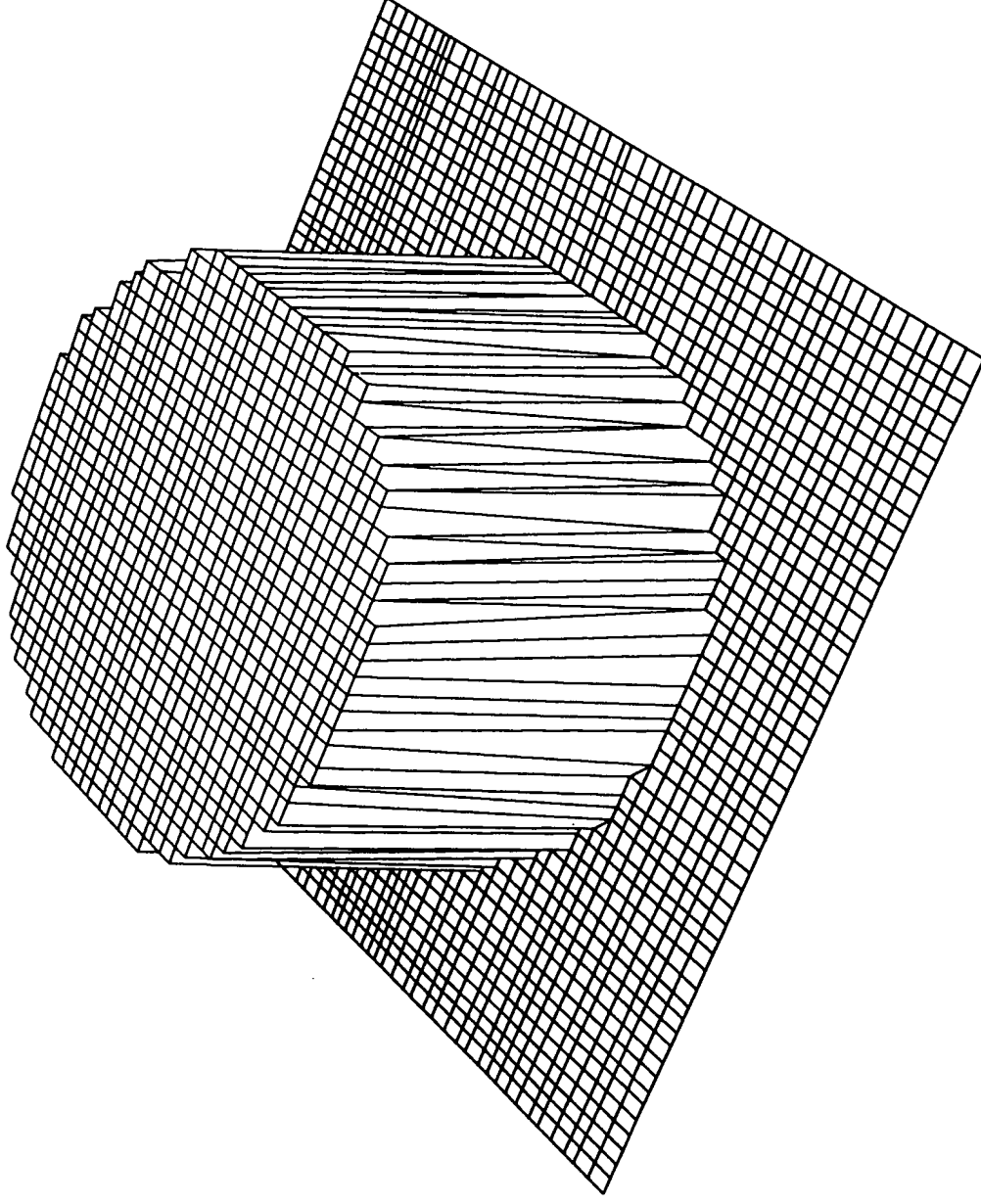
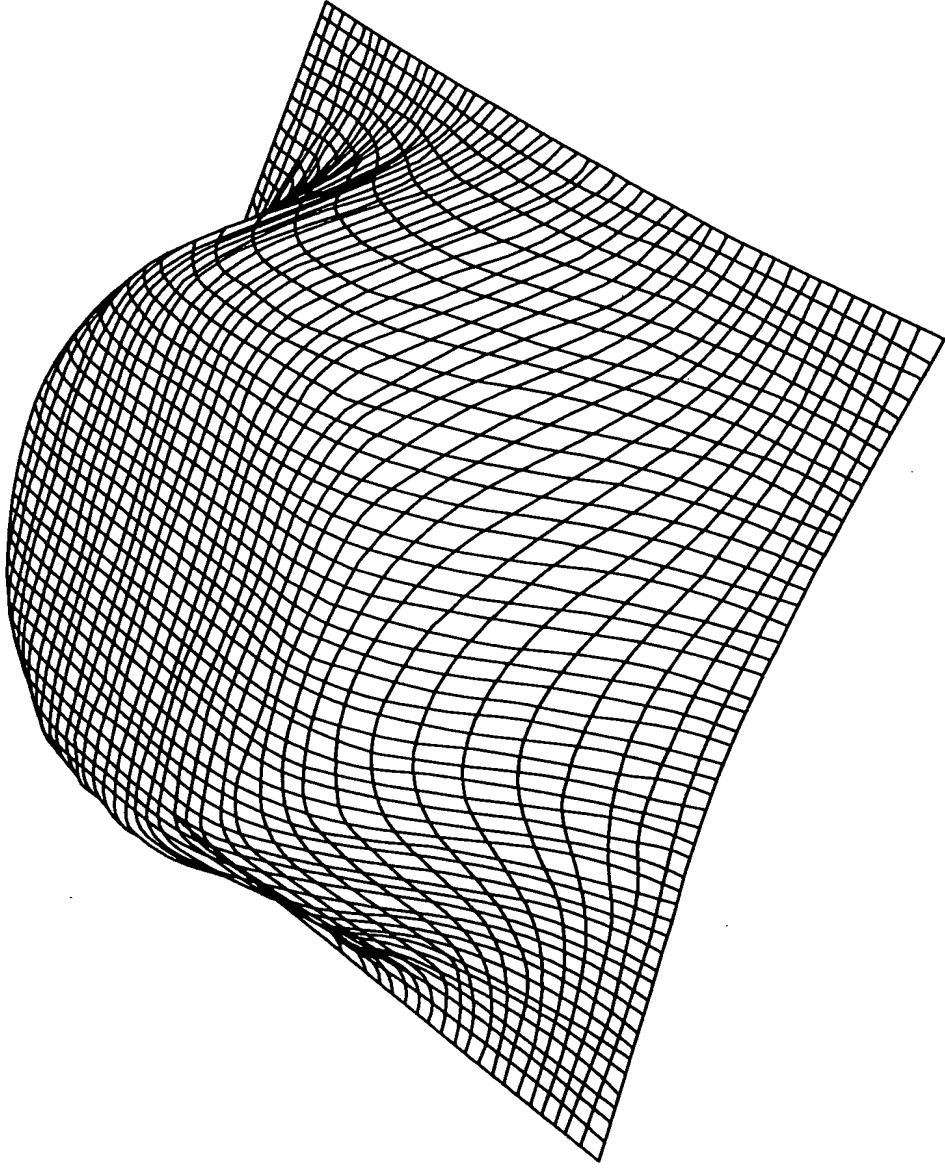


FIG.10

0982537 052204  
T02250" / 5529860



**FIG.11**

FIG. 12

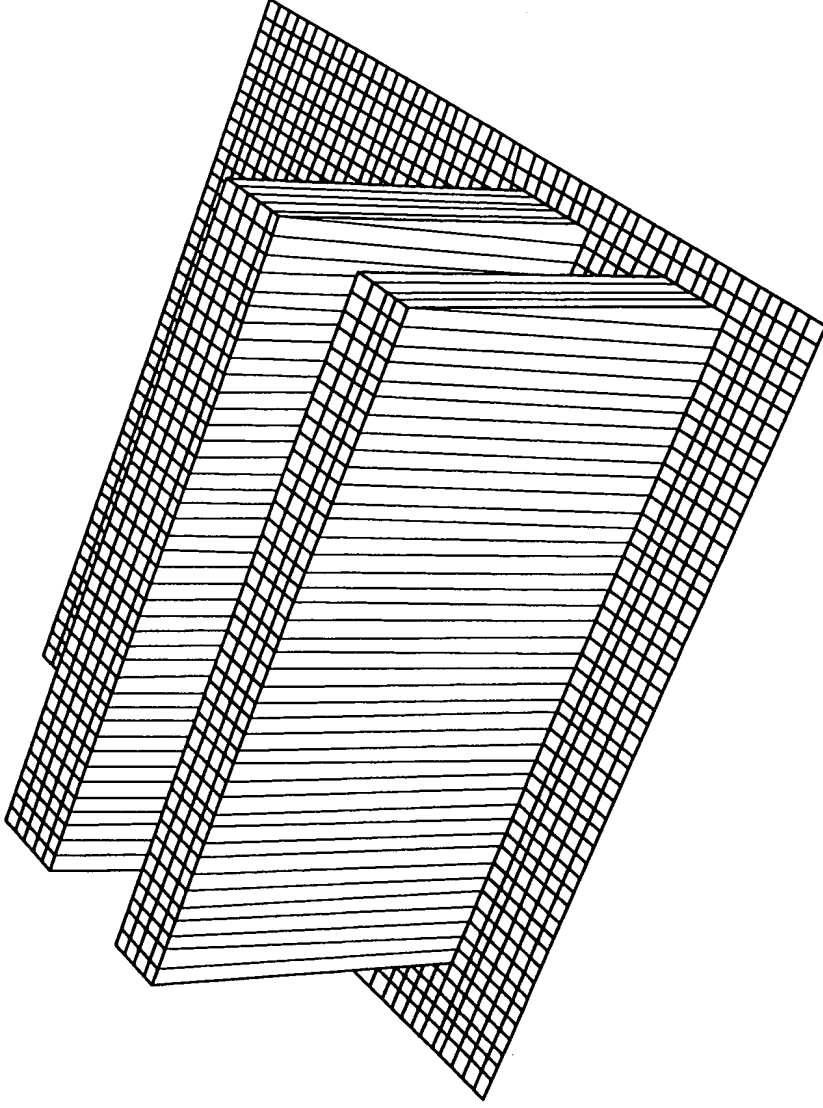
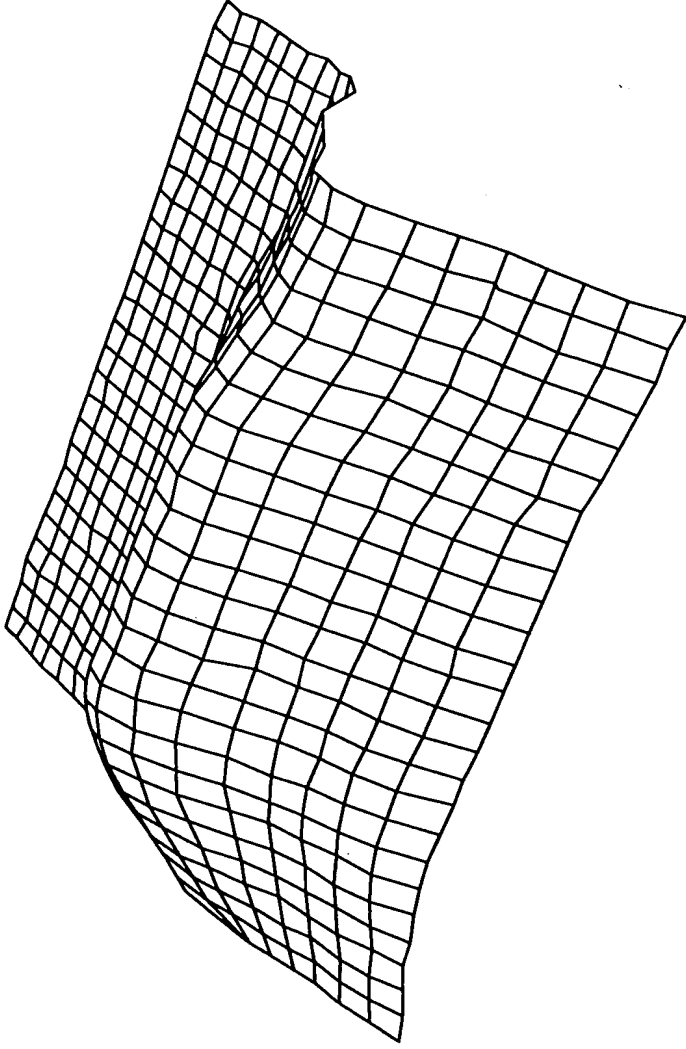
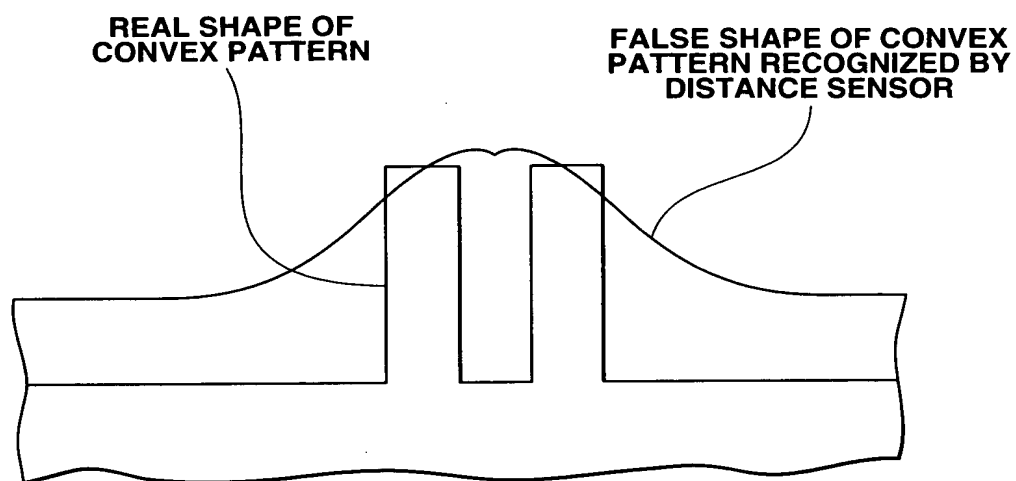


FIG.12

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T02250" 2529860



**FIG.13**



**FIG.14**

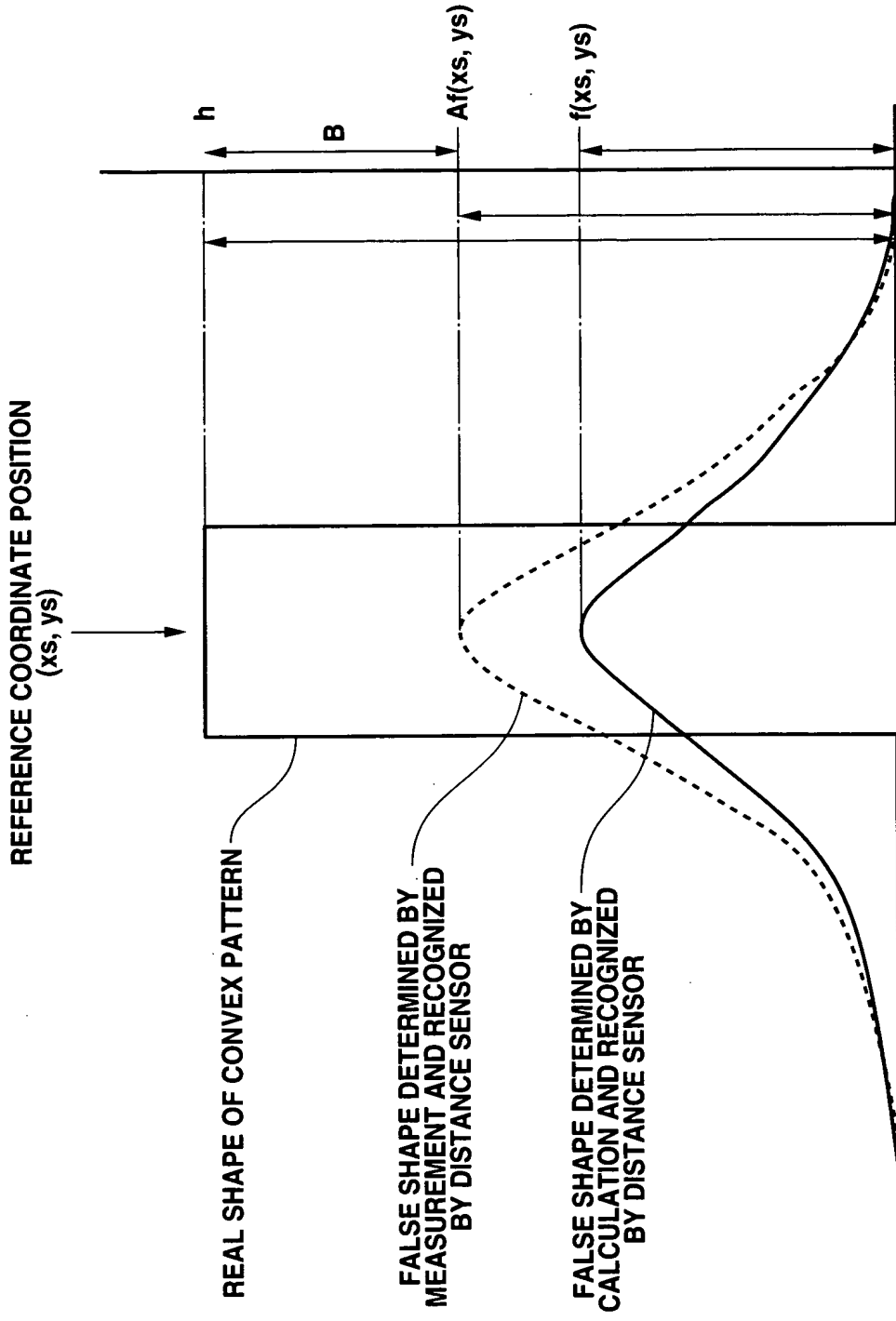


FIG.15

	X1	Y1	X2	Y2	h
[a]	X1a,	Y1a,	X2a,	Y2a,	ha
[b]	X1b,	Y1b,	X2b,	Y2b,	hb
[c]	X1c,	Y1c,	X2c,	Y2c,	hc
[d]	X1d,	Y1d,	X2d,	Y2d,	hd

**FIG.16**